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PLYMOUTH SCHOOLS.

Twenty-One Graduates at the 31st Annual Commencement.

Wednesday, June 6, 1906, was Plymouth's thirty-first commencement day, and commencement is always a proud day for Plymouth because of the excellent reputation of its schools and the success of the graduates of the thirty classes that have preceded this, the largest class in the history of Plymouth.

The class of 1906, has 21 members: Blanche E. Artz, Mary O. Beldon, Fern A. Clough, Neva E. Ellis, Lottie M. Fuller, Theresa L. E. Hendricks, Emma D. Long Noble N. McCrory, Darmon A. Rhinehart, Harry E. Woodbury, Julia W. Yockey, Fred A. Bonham, Louisa Corse, Carrie E. Dunlap, Nellie M. DeMoss, Gladys B. Hutchings, Lucetta F. Loring, Charles O. Murphy, Eldora I. Poland, Lois E. Thompson, Howard L. Wilson.

The old plan of having every member of the class deliver an oration or read an essay to be heard by the public, as a part of commencement exercises has been abandoned, but the class finals of 1906 presented before the evening of graduation exercises were fully as good as those of any class that has gone before them. They were as follows:

The Reformation in Germany Blanche E. Artz
Wireless Telegraphy Fred A. Bonham
The Value of Religion M. Olive Beldon
The Old and the New Louisa Corse
Switzerland and the Swiss Fern A. Clough
Political Ambitions of Louis XIV. Carrie E. Dunlap
Characteristics of an Age Reflected in its Literature Neva E. Ellis
Democracy Characterized by Occupation Nellie M. DeMoss
Cheerfulness Lottie Fuller
The Principle of Duality Gladys B. Hutchings
Wallenstein Theresa Hendricks
The Elizabethan Age and the Drama Lucetta Loring
Robert Burns Emma D. Long
Conservatism versus Radicalism Chas. O. Murphy
Mary Stuart's Execution a Political Necessity Noble McCrory
Robespierre Eldora I. Poland
Louis XIV and the Unification of France Darmon Rhinehart
Social Settlement Lois E. Thompson
The Reward of Perseverance Harry E. Woodbury
Education and its Real Purpose Howard L. Wilson
Japan of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow Julia W. Yockey
"Not finished, but begun" was the class motto, the class colors were burnt orange and brown the class flower golden gate rose.

The commencement exercises Wednesday evening were given in the Washington school auditorium and the graduates were arrayed in caps and gowns, because Plymouth is always up to date.

The Plymouth High School orchestra furnished the music for this occasion and demonstrated that it is not necessary to go to South Bend or anywhere else to get music for Plymouth commencements.

The following programme was presented:

March "Constellation" Clark
High School Orchestra
Invocation Rev. A. H. Zilmer
Vocal Solo "The Vanguard of the King" Howard Wilson '06
Music "Bohemian Girl" Balfe
High School Orchestra
Address "The Trinity of Power" Dr. L. G. Herbert
Music, Selection from "Isle of Spice" High School Orchestra
Presentation of Class Principal J. T. Nuttall
Class Song Class of '06
Valedictory "The Old and the New" Louisa Corse
Vocal Solo Stella Reynolds '05
Benediction Rev. A. H. Zilmer
Dr. L. G. Herbert, of Chicago, delivered the class day address. His subject was the "Trinity of Power." He prefaced his address with numerous anecdotes and anecdotes were interspersed through the speech, which was an extemporaneous effort, somewhat rambling, but intended to keep his audience interested and in good humor on a very hot evening.

His trinity of power was education, patriotism and religion.

He seemed to adapt the class motto to that these things were not finished, but begun.

He said the science of his boyhood was no science today; the definitions of dictionaries ten years old, were not good definitions today; and we must have new encyclopedias every year if we keep up with the times. But the boys and girls of today are taught to think for themselves; and a world of thinkers cannot get very far wrong. Pessimism should have been in place in the mind of any American. Education here is growing like the country and every member of this class should be ambitious to do something, be something and give something to the world.

We live at a time when everything is changing. All is uncertainty. Creeds are not finished. We are learning that we are certain of very few things and that we are standing on the threshold of a new era in education, patriotism and religion.

Everything is growing, everything is changing, new forces are developing, and even souls and spirits may be growing. Patriotism is not what

it was hundreds of years ago when men were expected to follow leaders blindly and unquestioningly; but patriotism is as pure and unselfish today as at any period in the world's history. The most unlearned and barbarous nations are now learning to think. Brute strength no longer controls Russia, the Cossack will not be able to whip the serf when the serf is educated as he soon will be. The South has made a mistake in withholding suffrage from the negro on an educational basis, if it expects to prevent the negro from voting.

The colored boys are studying as they never studied before, and they will all be voters. The religion of Jesus Christ will be the religion of all time; but the religious forms and religious ideas of the past, like everything else, will be vastly improved, and the world will be made better.

Brains will rout the forces of fraud and greed. Roosevelt's education, intellectual power and honesty are proving more than a match for the combined forces of corruption and greed. One third of the entire population of the United States is now in school and education, patriotism and religion is the trinity that will in all respects place the future in advance of all the ages of the past.

The people will correct all abuses. We want no winners. Let everybody trust God, have confidence in country, the public schools and the man of Galilee and all will be well.

At the close of Dr. Herbert's address and music by the orchestra, Prof. J. T. Nuttall presented the class in an appropriate speech, and Dr. Borton, president of the school board, presented the diplomas.

The class song was given and Miss Louisa Corse made the valedictory address. Her subject was "The Old and New," and in a few words she delivered an address that contained as many excellent thoughts as the address of Dr. Herbert.

The music deserves special commendation. The vocal solos by Mr. Wilson and Miss Reynolds would have won applause in any audience, and the selections and music by the high school orchestra were equal to the best ever brought here from any city.

All the arrangements were perfect and there was not a hitch anywhere. The class of 1906 certainly had "a good send off."

Improvement at Culver Military Academy.

The new hospital building which has been in contemplation for some time, has been decided upon, and the work of construction will begin simultaneously with the new gymnasium.

This decision was announced by the Messrs. Culver during their visit here this week, and an order was given to Contractor Barnes to get out the material in conjunction with the gymnasium contract. Architect Knell has been at work on the plans and specifications for some time, and they are now ready for execution.

The site for the hospital was staked out Monday west of the riding hall. The building will be two stories high, and about the dimensions of the west barracks. Red pressed brick will be used, and in general design and appearance it will conform to the architecture of the other institution buildings. It will be, of course, thoroughly fire-proof. It will have a capacity of twenty-four beds, and in its arrangements will be an up-to-date hospital in every particular. In addition to the private rooms there will be a ward, surgeons' rooms, nurses' kitchen, operating room, laboratory, kitchen, lavatories, etc. The equipment will be complete in every detail. The cost of the building will be between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Culver Military Academy is not only now the best and foremost institutions of its kind in the United States, but it is fast approaching that degree of superiority in its physical features where it will be a model for similar establishments throughout the world.—Culver Citizen.

Industry Is Power.

Rev. Frank Gonsaulus, the eminent Chicago preacher, is not a college graduate nor even a high school graduate. In fact, he never got further than the fifth grade at school. Yet he is among the best thinkers and ablest pulpit orators in the United States. J. Frank Hanly, governor of Indiana, went to school only about three months, yet is one of the best lawyers and speakers in the state.

The late Vice-President Schuyler Colfax quit school when he was twelve years old. Ex-President Cleveland is not a college graduate, neither was the late president, William McKinley. All know the pathetic story of Lincoln's early struggle for an education. The list of eminent men who never went through college is surprisingly large. The question arises, would they have been able or more useful men had they received a college education? It is doubtful they acquired their learning largely by their own digging and were made strong and self-reliant, preserving a certain character and originality that might otherwise have been lost, partially at least, by a collegiate training. They learned to think for themselves instead of having somebody do it for them. But all people are not alike and some, perhaps, are more in need of the training received in college than others.

SENATE WARNED.

Hopkins Shows Menace in Sea Level Canal.

The most notable and impressive speech on the Panama canal that has yet been heard in congress was delivered Friday afternoon by Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois. Senator Hopkins is a member of the committee on interoceanic canals.

For three years past he has earnestly investigated and studied the great problems pertaining to the canal, and he believes that the present management of the enterprise is the best that it has ever had. He believes that the commission is a superb executive officer and Chief Engineer Stevens the peer of all canal diggers.

He believes, moreover, that Messrs. Shonts and Stevens are correct in their view that a lock canal ought to be constructed not only because of the saving of time and money that will be effected but because for all practical purposes it will answer the demands of the world's commerce.

As a member of the commission Senator Hopkins has attended its daily hearings throughout the present session of congress. He has listened to the testimony of the numerous experts who have been called to state their views concerning the type of canal best calculated to meet the requirements of commerce.

Senator Hopkins reached the conclusion long ago that the construction of a sea level canal would delay the completion of the enterprise for many years and involve the government in expenditures which can not even be estimated at this time. It is a significant fact that nearly all of the substantial members of the commission, including Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, share Senator Hopkins' convictions on this subject. It is equally significant that the majority for a sea level canal was obtained through the votes of Senators Platt of New York and Carmack of Tennessee, neither of whom had attended a single hearing of the commission and presumably was not familiar with any of the testimony adduced.

Senator Hopkins endeavored to disclose to the senate the reasons which led the minority of the committee on interoceanic canals to sustain the recommendations of the canal commission for a lock canal, and that he made a profound impression upon the senate was clear to everybody who heard the speech.

A number of senators who were disposed to accept the conclusions of the majority said that Senator Hopkins' conclusion that they would further investigate the subject and that they would vote for a lock canal if they found the Illinois senator's facts and figures accurate. There is no doubt on this score, because the facts and figures were obtained from official records.

Senator Hopkins is conducting a dashing campaign for a lock canal and is gradually gaining recruits from among senators who heretofore have been regarded as inflexible advocates of a sea level canal.

Senator Hopkins said that the Spooner act contemplated the construction of a lock canal and that the president approved of this. The house entertained a similar view, he said, and if the senate voted in favor of a sea-level canal it would put the senate in opposition to the administration. If the senate can agree with the house, he said, a most unfortunate conflict will be avoided.

Senator Hopkins gave a historical resume of various plans for a canal on the isthmus of Panama, beginning in 1520 under Philip V. of Spain. For 200 years his successors abandoned the idea, but it was revived under President Bolivar of Venezuela, who commissioned an engineer to investigate the practicability of the scheme. The senator referred to various concessions for a canal granted since 1838, including the De Lesseps concession.

"Sea level is an attractive name," said Senator Hopkins. "It would realize the dream of ancient navigators who spoke of the Straits of Panama. If such a canal could be constructed within the limits of the reasonable resources of the government and that, within a period of time that those who are now engaged in it would see its successful completion I think there would be little opposition to a sea-level canal. Such a canal, however, would cost the government of the United States from \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 and would take at least twenty-five years to construct."

Republican Business Management.

As an evidence of the splendid business and financial management of the Republican state officials, it is pointed out that the legislature of 1906 made the following specific appropriations out of the general fund, without adding one mill to the taxes (except the six mills for school revenue) at the southwestern hospital for insane, \$500,000; epileptic village, \$150,000; industrial school for girls, \$150,000; deaf and dumb institution, \$150,000. Here is a total of \$1,010,000 appropriated for new state buildings and available in the years 1905 and 1906, with no increase in taxation. Compared with the manner past Democratic administrations squandered the public funds, it really looks as though a Republican administration could almost have built the state house without a special levy.

Culver's Big Fire.

In its writup of the big fire at Culver last Friday the Citizen says: Fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the new gymnasium of Culver last Friday night.

Few persons in the town were aware of the calamity until the following morning, the grounds being nearly a mile distant.

The first story of the front and ends is standing, and the center tower still rears its crest to its full height but the rear wall has completely disappeared, dragged inward by the weight of girders, rods and trusses which lie in a tangled mass on the ground.

The gymnasium was erected in 1904 at a cost of \$50,000. The main portion was 130 by 76 feet, carrying a wing, in which were located the baths and 360 lockers, 30 by 24 feet. Its walls were of red pressed brick. It was, beyond question, the finest gymnasium possessed by any private school in the United States, and ranked as the 25th in size and completeness among similar structures of all educational institutions in the country. Its appliances were so comprehensive that there was little to be desired. The shower bath system was a unique invention, the design of Major Gignilliat. It consisted of an avenue of pipe arches through which the boys passed, the shower being graduated in temperature from 80 degrees at the entrance to 60 degrees at the exit. The architect of the building was Albert Knell of St. Louis. The contractor was John E. Barnes of Logansport.

The loss is fully covered by insurance. The four barracks buildings or dormitories are not insured. They are absolutely fire-proof. All girders standing and lath are of steel and the floors are laid on nine inches of concrete. A fire in any of these structures could burn only the floor and casings of the room in which it originated.

Col. Fleet was seen within a few hours after the fire. He said: "The fire will temporarily inconvenience us, but it will not interfere with our commencement program. We shall do as we did before we had the gymnasium—make the best of the facilities at our command. Probably both the architect and the contractor will be here in a few days and arrangements will be made for rebuilding at once. Within 90 or 100 days we will have a new gymnasium open, possibly even larger than the former building."

Cheap Street Paving.

A story is going the rounds concerning an experiment made at Hammond with a new method of street paving that is worth investigating. If what is said as to results of putting it down on sand is true as to quality and cost it will solve the paving question for towns with sand soil.

The story is that a mason and cement dealer at Hammond, believing that he had a plan for making a good pavement at a very small part of the ordinary cost, secured permission from the city authorities to make a test of it. He was allowed to try it on two blocks in the suburbs, and this is what he did: First he plowed the street to be paved about six inches deep, then harrowed it thoroughly. Next he broadcasted twenty barrels of Portland cement over the two blocks, moistened the entire area thoroughly with sprinkling wagons and then harrowed it over and over until the cement was well mixed with the sand. The finishing process consisted of rolling the street with a heavy roller, giving it the proper crown and making it smooth. The street was then fenced up for four weeks in order to give it time to harden. Last summer it was one of the finest drives in Hammond, and it is said that the winter did not harm it.

The most interesting part of this story is the cost of the street described. The Hammond man states that the street he made cost him about two and one-half cents per square foot, or less than twenty-five cents per yard. This is practically nothing compared with what brick or any other kind of paving generally costs. If a good street can be made on sand for any such money as that, which would amount to less than \$25 for the front of an ordinary residence lot, there is no excuse for a town having sand streets. The thing about the street that looks unreasonable is that ten barrels of cement is sufficient for a square. Mixed with a coat of sand six inches deep it would only be a little more than one percent of the whole, which would certainly seem too weak a mixture to form a good road. Further reports from the Hammond experiment will be watched with interest.—Knox Democrat.

Some Wholesome Truths.

In one of his masterly Sunday discourses Rabbi Thomas Schanfarber told Chicago some wholesome truths. He said the number of murders a year to every 1,000,000 of population was 115 in the United States, 102 in Italy, 27 in Great Britain, 19 in France, and 23 in Germany. He quoted that there were in Chicago three murders a week and a suicide every eighteen hours. If the learned rabbi had told his Chicago audience how many of their murderers came from foreign countries he might have explained why there are so many more murders in America than in those countries.

BRYAN IS INDORSED.

Democrats of Indiana Meet at Indianapolis.

The Democrats of Indiana in convention Thursday adopted a platform strongly indorsing William J. Bryan for the presidency and selected a state ticket for all the offices except governor and reporter of the supreme court.

The platform says in part: "The growth of trusts and other inordinate and dangerous combinations of capital, tremendous and rapidly increasing absorption and centralization of the wealth of the country in the hands of a chosen few, all due to premeditated and systematic legislation in behalf of special interests by the Republican party, demand a change in the policies imposed upon the country by that party and make the passage of restrictive laws an imperative necessity."

Protective tariff is denounced and tariff for revenue only is demanded. The enactment of a service pension law and the equalization of widows' pensions are recommended.

The keynote speech was made by B. F. Shively. His speech was almost a rehash of the speeches he has been making in Plymouth for the past twenty-five years, a speech which most Democrats of Marshall county "know by heart." He made one new departure, however which was pretty good from a Democratic standpoint. Referring to W. J. Bryan, he said: "That which is to-day culogized and approved as broad statesmanship and enlightened patriotism in Theodore Roosevelt was only a few years ago denounced as reactionary, revolutionary and utopian in William Jennings Bryan. The aftermath of the one of almost equal to the foresight of the other."

The most difficult work of the convention was to find men who would accept nominations on the state ticket. Enough men were finally drafted and the following ticket was nominated by acclamation: For Secretary of State, James F. Cox; for Treasurer, John Isenberger; for Auditor, Marion Bailey, for Attorney General, Walter J. Lotz, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Bert New; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert J. Aley, for Geologist, Edward Barrett, for Statistician, David N. Curry; for Judge of Supreme Court, First District, Eugene A. Ely; for Judge of Supreme Court, Fourth District, Richard Erwin; for Judges of Appellate Court, First District, M. B. Hottell and E. W. Felt; for Judges of Appellate Court, Second District, R. R. Hartford, H. G. Zimmerman and H. A. Steis.

The convention, the ticket and the enthusiasm bore the Bryan stamp. It was most significant that among the delegates who cheered the declaration for the Nebraska, among the leaders who had inserted it in the platform and among the political powers who demanded it were more than 100 men who fought Bryan in 1896 and who supported him in 1900 with apologies for their action.

Democrats Playing Politics.

In the sudden revival of interest among Democrats in Mr. Bryan, one thing is to be borne in mind, and that is that the Hearst candidacy may have driven some men to support Bryan, for the sake of heading off Hearst who were not at heart for him. Men are turning to the Nebraska as the conservative candidate. Doubtless most of these are honest friends. But there are certain leaders who are beyond question merely playing politics. They can beat Hearst with Bryan easily enough, but will they, after they have done this, still be for Bryan? The question is interesting, as all questions are, the answer to which is doubtful. There is one difficulty, however, that will have to be faced by those who are simply using Mr. Bryan as a tool, and that is his popularity. That he is popular can not, of course, be disputed. It took the hardest sort of work to defeat him in his two campaigns, and this though there were probably a million Democrats who did not vote for him—most of whom indeed voted directly for the Republican candidate. That he could maintain his hold on his party after two edged as his leader now after he has been out of the country for months, proves still more impressively his power and popularity. The situation thus created is one of national importance. For it is quite within the range of possibility that this man may one day be President of the United States. For this reason men of all parties must be interested in him. It is said that he has learned much, that he is more conservative than he used to be, that he has come to take broader and less impassioned views of great public questions, and that he is no longer to be regarded as a dangerous man. We hope all this is true.—Indianapolis News.

In the Darkness.

There's a rumor afloat regarding Robert Erwin and wife spending Sunday at Fort Wayne. They went by the Nickel Plate road. On their return it is stated the brakeman assisted them from the train about a mile east of Tippecanoe and during a heavy rain. As we have considerable admiration for Mr. Erwin, we will refrain from telling of the incident concerning the rain and darkness.—Bourbon Advance.

Goodrich Meets Committee.

State Chairman J. P. Goodrich met with the Marshall county Republican central committee Saturday and made every effort possible from 11 o'clock to 2:30 to get Mr. Hendricks to agree to some sort of a compromise, but all in vain. He would not even go before the committee, nearly all of whom were present. The committee tried to get Hendricks and Gann both to resign and have a new chairman appointed. Mr. Gann was ready to do this but Mr. Hendricks refused.—Plymouth Chronicle.

If Mr. Hendricks is not chairman why does Mr. Goodrich ask him to resign. Nobody knows better than Goodrich and Boys that W. G. Hendricks has never been removed from the position of chairman of the Republican committee of Marshall county, and their antics are truly amusing. Mr. Goodrich had his secretary notify Gann and all the members of the committee that he wanted to meet them Saturday morning, but he sent no notice to Mr. Hendricks. Of course Mr. Hendricks had no official knowledge that Mr. Goodrich was in Plymouth or that he wanted to meet the committee. In fact, he left word at the Republican office that he wanted to meet Mr. Hendricks personally and not with the committee. John W. Parks is witness to this statement. Goodrich finds that it will soon become generally known over the state that he is trying to disrupt the Republican party in Marshall county, and he will then be in a fix from which he cannot extricate himself.

The Alumni Banquet.

The tenth annual reunion of the Plymouth High School Alumni was conducted with gratifying success in the auditorium of the Washington school building, Thursday night. At a late minute an emergency presented itself in the fact that the Hon. C. F. Drummond, of South Bend, who was to have presided as toastmaster, announced by means of a telegram that he could not be there. It was the good fortune of the association, however, to have in its midst one of the members of the first graduation class, that of 1876, Mr. H. A. Pershing, of South Bend, who kindly submitted to the urgent requests of the assembly and took the place of the absent man. Mr. Pershing although speaking extemporaneously, managed the exercises with great genius and ease. The program has been pronounced the nearest ever arranged in the series of the ten annual meetings up to this time. Its characteristics were brevity, grace and spice. Some of the musical numbers were of a quality so clever and fine that they might be termed unique. The High School Orchestra furnished the most satisfactory music ever given at any of these affairs.

On the literary program there were just four productions, each one of which was full of fine suggestions and fully in tune with the audience which received it. Miss Alice Klinger gave an excellent discourse. It was entitled "Soldiers of Fortune;" Allen B. Cleveland gave a witty and brilliant toast using "The Cost" as his subject. Mrs. Grace Aspinall presented a spicy and ingenious paper entitled "The Masqueraders," and Miss Olive Beldon, representing the class of 1906, responded in a clever manner to her number entitled "The Crisis."

A good number though not upon the printed program, was the address of Prof. Randall, which was full of kindly sentiment and was responded to by hearty applause.

At the business meeting Mrs. Maud Houghton was elected president for the ensuing year and Miss Dora Capron was elected secretary. The retiring president, Ronald Thomson, when asked concerning the management of this occasion, which is the most important annual social event of this city, stated: "I want to give Mrs. Maud Houghton the credit which is her due. She is surely one of the loyal souls of the alumni and her judgment and executive ability at this time, has been our salvation. The meeting, next year, under her direct management, is an assured success."

Tried to Quiet Report.

It has now developed that the packers wanted the Neill-Reynolds report suppressed. Moreover, according to disclosures before the house committee on agriculture, the packing interests promised that within 30 days changes would be made in compliance with any recommendations which the investigators suggested. In return for the offer to alter conditions the packers wanted an inquiry which would simply give them a "whitewash." Then a report showing that all charges made by various persons were false, was another wish of the packers. Thus, it is exceedingly apparent that they didn't care for much. They only wanted the public to be misinformed several times about conditions and a clean bill of health for themselves.

The developments in connection with the Beveridge amendment are becoming quite as startling as was the report concerning the packers. The fact that reforms were promised providing the evidence secured by the government representatives was suppressed is proof of guilt. The packers not only made acknowledgement, but they made conditions worse by trying to stop the report with a promise which is an approach to bribery.

PROBABLE MURDER.

E. E. Kemp Stabbed by A. M. Johnson in Shoemaker's Saloon.

Friday evening, about eight o'clock Alexander M. Johnson and Spencer Hoggan of North township, with two or three other men, were drinking and talking in Shoemaker's saloon during the heavy rain, when Erastus or Eugene Kemp, he is known by both names, came in and was evidently somewhat under the influence of liquor and seeing Hoggan told him he wanted him to pay him two dollars for a horse and buggy, hired at the livery stable where Kemp was working six months ago. Hoggan told him he was mistaken, that another man hired the horse and he had nothing to do with the matter.

Kemp told Hoggan he was a liar and pushed him down against the wall. Hoggan and Johnson had come to town together and Johnson interfered. Some say that Johnson tried at first to restore peace and rioted walked away, that a drink was taken by Johnson and Kemp and then Kemp again commenced the row and struck at Johnson, and Johnson went for Kemp with his knife; they clinched and before the bar-tender and those standing by could hardly realize what was being done Johnson had stabbed Kemp four or five times.

Johnson was put out at the front door and went home. Kemp went out at the back door, but shortly afterward came back and lay down on the floor of the saloon. He was there several minutes before it was known that he was seriously hurt, and it was probably a half hour before a physician was summoned. When Dr. Loring arrived he found that Kemp had been stabbed in the abdomen, and an examination showed the intestines cut in two places. The intestines were sewed up and the wounded man was taken on a stretcher to the home of his sister, Mrs. William Overholtz near the Washington school building. Dr. Loring thought there was little hope of his recovery, but this Saturday afternoon, he was resting better than was expected, but the chances for recovery are against him.

Johnson was arrested at his home in North township, west of the Higbee corners and committed to jail to await the result of his deed.

If Kemp dies he will be indicted for murder or manslaughter, or whatever the evidence shows the crime to be.

Sheets, bar tender at Shoemaker's, says he does not know anything about the affair except that he was between the screen and the outside door sweeping out water that had blown in when he heard scuffling and on pushing open the screen found Shoemaker and others separating the men, and helped to put Johnson out at the front door. No two persons seem to have seen the fight alike and but little can be told about it until evidence is given under oath.

Kemp is about 25 years old and has been employed at teaming and at livery stables in this city three or four years. He drinks considerably and is quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor.

Johnson is a farmer and has a family. He owns a good farm, but like Kemp, often imbibes too much of the stuff that steals away the brain. He is a brother of A. D. Johnson, known as "Buck" Johnson, once a well known Tyner saloon man. Johnson, like Kemp, is dangerous when under the influence of liquor.

Coming, as it does, so soon after the murder of William Bates, the affair is calculated to give our county a bad reputation.

Whether Kemp or Johnson was the aggressor, it is a bad affair, and while it is the first of its kind in Plymouth for more than a score of years we hope it will be the last for all time to come; but when naturally vicious men are under the influence of liquor, the life of somebody is always in danger.

Would Segregate Anarchists.

Anarchy is to be stamped out not only in this country but in the world if a scheme of Dr. Walter Kempster is carried out. The editor is interesting the Loyal Legion of the country in the plan and proposes to exile the leaders of anarchy to an island and let them govern themselves as suits their fancy. He proposes to have the United States government call a conference of the powers. His scheme is to purchase an island in some healthy climate where agriculture can be carried on. There are to be commissions in every country, and these will have the power to try and exile members of the Goldman and Berkman stripe. A strong patrol is to be established about the island to see that no one escapes. In this way, says the doctor, anarchy will not thrive as it does at present.

Honor for John W. Foster.

The news comes to Washington D. C. that John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, has been honored by the Chinese government with an appointment as its representative at the approaching Hague conference. There is only one other case on record where the Chinese government has done this sort of honor to a foreigner, and that was in 1868, when Burlingame resigned his post as United States minister at Peking to undertake the negotiation of a number of treaties with China.

Maryland's New Senator.

Governor Warfield has appointed William Pinkney Whyte, the noted lawyer and former governor and United States senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of United States Senator Gorman. Mr. Whyte will serve until the next legislature meets in January, 1908.

Mr. Whyte is 82 years old. Gorman, a quarter of a century ago, knocked him out of a re-election as United States senator and took his place. Whyte has been Mayor of Baltimore, governor and attorney general of Maryland. He has been antagonistic to the regular organization for years.

The governor, in appointing Mr. Whyte, does so on the ground of his fitness to take up immediately the work in the senate and also as a tribute to the veteran Democrat's lifelong devotion to the interests of the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, thus enabling him to round out his notable political career in the senate.

The appointment of Mr. Whyte will leave the field open for a free-for-all race for the senatorship next year, but at the same time the governor has dealt the old Gorman organization a blow. The leaders of the organization would have preferred either young Arthur P. Gorman, the dead senator's son; General L. Victor Baughman, Joshua Miles, former Governor John Walter Smith or several others.

Religious Decadence.

Referring to the Jews "striking their religious flag" by converting Sinai Temple into a club house, the Chicago Chronicle says: This movement is sad on account of what it indicates concerning religion in general. It shows that the religious indifference is universal. We live in an age which is violently secular, which assails everything religious and which seems to be only the beginning of a great religious revolution in religious thought the outcome of which no one can see. So far as we know this state of mind is unprecedented in human history. Religious convulsions have marked all the centuries of the past, but they were occasioned by one religion supplanting another. A movement in which secularism threatens to engulf all religion is something which the world has never before seen. All religious leaders violently deny the reality of such a movement, but it is only when someone else has asserted it. As soon as they are left to themselves they begin to admit and lament it. As this religious decline is a universal phenomenon it must be closely connected with the progress of science, learning and criticism, and possibly with trade, finance and travel. It would be far more interesting to know where it will all end, but that is a far more occult subject than its origin.

Made Marriages Best.

Speaking before the National Business Woman's league at its second annual convention held Thursday at the Palmer house, Chicago, Mrs. Antonette Funk, a Chicago attorney, took to task those members of the clergy who bewail the prevalence of divorce and declared that divorce laws should be made lenient and marriage laws more stringent.

Mrs. Funk spoke on the "Divorce Evil" and bitterly arraigned the "drunkard," the "wife desecrator," and other matrimonial failures. She declared that many marriages are, thoughtlessly contracted, and said that nothing is so deplorable as a hasty and youthful marriage. She mentioned the custom in foreign countries, where parents arrange their children's marriages, and declared that "made marriages resulted happily more often than do hastily contracted ones."

"We modern, intelligent, free thinking Americans," said Mrs. Funk, "instead of decrying the 'divorce evil' and bewailing the statutory provisions by which incompatible couples may separate legally, should pay more attention to making marriage harder and divorce will not be necessary."

Last Fashioned Assistance.

Old Friday morning nineteen teams gathered at the home of Oliver Cline to haul the timber for a new barn to replace the one recently burned. The distance to haul was nearly two miles, and before night every piece of timber for the entire frame, together with other lumber, was delivered on the ground. The parties assisting were Frederick Schultze, Lewis Foltz, Charles Ritchey, Wm. Davis, Harrison Cline, Albert Zellmer, Jacob Fockeler, Ferd. Schweisberger, Martin Schultze, Chris Roth, George Roth, Noah Berger, Wm. Keyser Wm. Heinke, Alvin Cline, Chris Eslinger, Chas. Roth, Albert Kline, Geb. Mitchell. Mr. Cline is loud in praise of the parties who rendered such valuable assistance at a time when it was greatly needed, and to many others who have shown their good will in other ways.—Bremen Enquirer.

Liquor Cure was Tartar Emetic.

H. E. Barnard, state chemist, analyzed a tablet sold for effecting "liquor cure." It was found to contain tartar emetic, costing about five cents. The tablet is put in drinks and causes such sickness and vomiting that further use is discouraged and the patient knows not how it happened.